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Green Smith shows as much solicitude about the money in the treasury as if he expected to get at it for a second 12 per

If the Senate investigating committee not exceedingly careful it may accidentally stumble on some information which will be hard to suppress.

The lumber interest pays wages to 373,000 men, and lumber is put upon the free list The Sugar Trust employs 7,500 men, and sugar is taxed over 40 per cent.

As between the miners and the operators public sympathy ought to be wholly with the miners, but as between strikers and the law it ought to be wholly on the side of

Senator Murphy has been permitted to name the postmaster at Troy, and now the quidnuncs are wondering if Senator Hill will be permitted to name the postmaster

The passage of the pending tariff bill. with its concessions to trusts and special intrests, will at least estop Democratic demagogues from their everlasting yawping about plutocrats.

Congressman Breckinridge has finally deplined the invitation to deliver a Fourth July cration at Fulton, Ill., on the ground of "urgent business in Washington and the great distance to Fulton." Ah!

The other day a man who robbed a county of \$40,000 as an official got three years in the penitentiary, while another who stole a few chickens got ten years. Nevertheless, the former was many times the

The Rev. Cave, who declared that the century, yearns for a nonsectarian church. The church without a belief would be just the thing to go with a government whose cornerstone was human slavery.

It does not seem to have occurred to the socialistic and labor organizations which advocate government ownership of railroads and telegraphs that under such ownership the government would not pay more than standard wages and would not tolerate

In Atlanta, Ga., a body of military cadets on dress parade marched behind the confederate flag, and the people applauded. Yet Atlanta wants the G. A. R. to meet there, and is asking Congress for an appropriation in aid of its interstate exposition. There is such a thing as patriotism for revenue

There is a duty of 25 per cent, on marble and because the ex-confederate Senators of that State look out for their constituents, but the duty on Indiana building stone is only half as much because Indiana Senators willingly sacrifice Indiana in-

There is a touch of the humorous in the anxiety of the striking miners to enforce the law by stopping railroad trains at crossings. The law requires all trains to ne to a full stop before crossing another track, and as it makes no provision for their starting again the strikers seem to have concluded that the stop should be per-

The chatter about the conversion of Republicans to bimetallism is childish. In 187 the Republicans took a stand in favor of policy which would insure the coinage of both metals on an international ratio, and they have never changed. The monome allists, as Mr. Bynum has said, are thos who now insist on the free coinage of sil ver by the United States alone.

On Memorial day, in a section of Chicago inhabited by Poles, Bohemians and Sicilians, was found an American flag to which was attached the inscription, "Under this we starve," displayed from a window of a Coxey recruiting office. The room was crowded with filthy foreigners who, in foreign tongues, were cursing all those who had a competency and everything Amer-

The suggestion of Representative Jason B. Brown, whose congressional career will soon end, for minister to China is grotesque. Chinese may be, from our point of view, heathen, but that would not justify this government in indicting upon them such a representative as the statesman from Jackson. Colonel Denby, the present minister, is an accomplished gentleman and diplomate, and should be continued in the position as long as he desires.

The Populist convention in Illinois de not adopt the whole of the creed of the social labor party, since that clause which clared for the collective ownership of

rejected. The Populist wants all that he has and a part of all the remainder, but does not wish to divide his own with those who have nothing and want nothing but beer and idleness.

HOW NOT TO INVESTIGATE. The guarded way in which Chairman Gray gives out the testimony before the Sugar Trust investigating committee might a ship to confine a fire to the hold by battening down the hatches and keeping the air out. Senator Gray has not had much experience as a censor of the press, but his legal training and Democratic instincts serve in good stead to tell him what give out and what to suppress, and how to put the information furnished in the form least likely to hurt anybody or to impinge upon the courtesy of the Senate.

In the report of the proceedings yesterday it was stated that "Senator McPherson reiterated the statements he made re cently on the floor of the Senate, that when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation had instructed his brokers to cease all dealings in sugar stock in his name." Not another word about Senator McPherson's testimony. He is one of the Senators who is charged with having made a large sum of money speculating in sugar stocks. He admits that he had speculated in stocks, but says he stopped when he heard that sugar was to be made the subject of legis Now, he knew, and everybody knew, as soon as Mr. Cleveland was elected President that sugar was to be made subject of legislation in one form or anoth-The Wilson bill, as originally introduced in the House, imposed a duty This was more than six months ago, and sugar has been on the tapis ever subject of legislation, during what period did he speculate in sugar stocks, and when he dismissed on his simple statement that he stopped speculating in sugar stock when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation? Perhaps it was apparent to everybody else before it was to Senator McPherson. If he was making money by speculating in sugar stock, as has been charged, it may have taken him a long time to discover that it was really going to become a subject of legislation. Press censor Gray

The report goes on to say, "The committee also examined Senators Harris and Mills." Senator Harris did not know anything, and Senator Mills testified that Secretary Carlisle had given Mr. Havemyer, head of the Sugar Trust, a letter of troduction to him, but that he had de clined to receive the letter. This is a surprising piece of information. Why should the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it is to look out for the interests and revenues of the United States, give a letter to the head of the Sugar Trust, whose in terests are opposed to those of the government, introducing him to a Senator known to be unfriendly to the Sugar Trust? Was Mr. Carlisle trying to help Mr. Havemyer placate hostile Senators? testified a Caffery few days that wanted was not asked who told him so. it Mr. Carlisle? Senator Mills showed nerve in declining to receive a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury introducing the head of the Sugar Trust, and his action does him credit, but the public would like very much, to know what was in th letter, whether Mr. Havemyer presented it in person, and what passed between them on the subject. The committee does not seem to have made any effort to obtain

does not vouchsafe any information or

these points.

Following is the report of Secretary Carlislo's testimony:

these facts.

Secretary Carlisle denied explicitly all he charges made in Mr. Edwards's letter, that while conferring with the committee he (Carlisle) on one occasion, at the sugand using their figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in their bill. This, the Secretary said, he had done. He declared that he had not made such a visit as that he was represented as making to the committee to mand that the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the Democratic party's obligation to the Sugar

This carefully guarded statement shows that Mr. Carlisle, who is shown to have given Havemyer a letter of introduction "put a sugar schedule into shape" for committee. Was it the one in the finance committee's bill or the one in th Havemyer-Gorman bill? It is something for Mr. Carlisle to have been forced to admit that he formulated "a sugar schedule," but it would be much more interesting to know what schedule it was. It the absence of further information the public will conclude that it was the schedule which largely increased the profits of the Sugar Trust, whose head Mr. Carlisle was favoring with letters of introduction to Senators.

Thus, although the hatches are battened down, smoke continues to pour through The driblets of information which the chairman of the committee gives out indi cate that more is suppressed and that a much greater amount exists which the com-

mittee is careful not to elicit. A TARIFF TO MONETIZE SILVER.

The interview of ex-Speaker Reed in the London Fortnightly Review will be sure to attract attention, because it is an elaboration of the idea upon which was based Senator Lodge's amendment to the tariff bill which the Senate rejected, and the resolution of the Indiana Republican convention, and is a new proposition for the restoration of silver to full money power. To-day but two leading nations are strictly upon the gold basis, and in these silver is a limited legal tender-Great Britain and Germany. If all the silver-using countries can be made to unite in imposing higher duties upon the products of those nations which require balgold, the trade of the single gold standard

tions in the full remonetization of silver. Indeed, if the Congress of the United States should put it into a tariff act that because Great Britain and other nations discriminate against the metal which is a legal tender in the United States it is necessary to double the duties on all British imports, there can be little doubt that these nations would help to remonetize silver. In the tariff bill before the Senate there is provision which adds 10 cents a hundred to German sugars because Germany pays bounty on German sugars sold abroad. It Congress can place a discriminating duty on an article to protect the Sugar Trust, it certainly can place such a duty upon a the products of those countries which reject as the money of commerce, with which these goods must be paid for, one-half or the coined money of the United States and more than half of the value of the metal it produces for money. Interference in be half of the Sugar Trust with a special tax to prevent the making of sugar cheaper is frivolous as well as unjust, but to im pose duties to compel those who come to to sell their goods to accept our coi money in payment would be statesmanship As a remedy it would be effective, and as policy it would tend to make the large of the United States as important as the world's clearing houses for its products as now are London and Liverpool.

ROSSER'S RANT. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser is one of those men who, after being educated at the ex pense of the United States government, and after making oath time and again to loyal to the Nation and its Constitution and laws, committed perjury and joined the re bellion, where he became a distinguished cavalry officer. General Rosser, after hi four years of treason preceded by perjury applied for restoration to citizenship, which was granted him by the generosity of Republican Congress and President upor taking an oath of allegiance. A large par and his restoration to citizenship he ha been employed as an engineer by railroads building by the aid of congressional land he has eaten bread which the United States has furnished. On Memorial day this once perjured General Rosser was one of speakers at the dedication of a monumen in Richmond, Va., in honor of the rank and

file of the confederate army, and said I despise the man who gives United States money to a pensioner. This country can't stand when it makes one citizen support another. I shall never vote for a Congressman who is in favor of government pensions. I would say to Massachusetts you pay your pensioners as Virginia pays

General Rosser then went on to assall the Grand Army of the Republic as men banded together to rob the treasury, and that he never desired to see them the guests of a Southern city. The denunciation o Union veterans as pension thieves is common on the part of papers like the New York Times and magazines like the Forum that the flery confederate cannot be singled out for censure for repeating what reads in Northern papers, but there was no cession for him to make an ass of self by concluding his address with th following declaration, inspired by idiocy and

We unveiled a monument to the greatest general who ever lived. To-day we unveil a monument to the greatest private soldiers who ever lived, and in time we will unveil monument to the President of the Confederacy. But we are mocked at in the North and will live to see the Yankee army march again through the South and pull down our nonuments. I don't know what sort of stuff the rising generation is made of, but if you and I are living there will be blood-shed when that is done.

The idea that a Yankee army will ever ent South to pull down its monuments too preposterous to be repeated. On Mem orial day, so far as one can gather from the reports of addresses, there was not an un kind word spoken regarding the Southern people, and particularly against the rank and file of the confederate army, whose valor, aside from the cause in which it wa displayed, has won the admiration of th age. But for how many people in the Souti does this perjured Rosser speak, even in regard to pensions? Last November Gen Rosser was the Populist candidate for Congress in the Seventh Virginia district, running against Mr. Turner, Democrat, wh was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor O'Ferrall. This fact may account for his idiotic rant about pensions and the North. Still, many people in the North would like to know how extensive is the bitter feeling expressed by Populist Rosser in the South against the North, and if all of his part in the South are as hostile to pensions are the Democrats of the South and th special Cleveland organs of the North.

It would be a most timely thing for number of excellent and ambitious Repub licans to remember that it is of as much importance to each one of the 25,000 to 30,-000 men who will vote for a good Repub lican in each of the Indiana districts to have a Republican Representative as it to them individually, and that no man calling himself a Republican has a claim upor such candidacy that will warrant him creating factions and stirring up strife which may jeopardize Republican success in order to secure it. It is all important to the interests of the country that the next House shall be Republican, and no one man's interest is greater than that every other man whose interests have been sacrificed by this Congress.

Hon. John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, who is being backed by Secretary Carlisle for superintendent of the coast survey, a typical Kentucky politician. He made some money in the building business, which he afterwards lost, and then went into polities. He possesses no scientific or technical education, and is utterly unqualified for the position named, which is one of the most difficult in the government and which now so ably filled by Professor Mendenhall,

The finishing touch was given to the administration's Hawaiian policy when fifty-five Senators declared on a yea and nay vote that it was not the policy of the American people. The vote embraced twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-four Republicans and two Populists. This puts an end to the royalists' hopes of intervention archy, and leaves Hawait to work out its ' that the constant success of foreign counts.

own destiny. For the present that will probably be an independent republic, but that the islands will ultimately be annexed by the United States is about as certain as anything can be in the future It is so written in the book of manifest

Some years ago the Journal advocated the plan of securing a nonpartisan judiciary in Marion county. It now appears that the best lawyers of both parties have been talking the matter over and have decided to call a meeting of the entire bar of the county, and have the various aspirants for the judgeships appear and state their claims. Thereafter the attorneys would select one Republican and one Democrat, whose names will appear on both tickets, and one Republican and one Democrat whose names will appear on their party's ticket only. The bar would select the men best qualified for the positions, which would be to the advantage not only of those who have causes in courts, but for the entire community, which is always benefited by courts whose character and ability are respected.

The fact that Attorney-general Smith criticised the proclamation of Governor Matthews caused much sharp because it was unprecedented. If correctly reported the Governor administered mild reproof to the great fee-grabber when he said that "the Attorney-general must give himself no concern about the treasury." In the estimation of the Attorney-general State government is no sustained in Indiana to preserve order and enforce the laws, but to afford the Attorney-general opportunities to grab 12 per cent, fees until they make his compensation \$30,000 or even \$40,000 a year.

The American people could better afford to raise money enough by voluntary contribution to support all the coal miners in the country and their families in idleness for the next ten years than to admit th principle that any organized body of mer have a right to stop trains and destroy property to make a strike effective.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Change of Tone. Yabsley-Did you demand an from Thumpkins? Mudge-You just bet I did, and don't you

forget it! Yabsley-Oh, by the way, did you get it? Mudge-Why-er-no.

Strictly Private. "Are you interested in questions of pub ic interest?" began the long-haired passenger, getting himself ready for a long

"Public interest?" retorted his seatmate, accenting strongly the first word. "I am a United States Senator, sir."

The Judge's Fault. Police Judge-Aren't you ashamed of yourself? There can be no excuse on eart for a man who will take a razor and cut the wife of his bosom half to pieces with it. Mr. Black-W'y, Judge, w'en I fust met dat woman I says to myself dat she was my destiny, an' dat's what made me marry her. Den you said in yo' speech a couple nights ago dat de cullud man had to carve his own destiny er git lef' in de shuffle, an' I des only done what yo' said,

judge, an' dat's all. Fair Play for Furniss. Dr. S. A. Furniss, after a college course and being graduated second in a class of fifty by the Medical College of Indiana, appeared before the Board of Health for examination as an interne in the City Hospital and passed a successful examination, standing third in one list and second in another, and thus won the position to which he has been assigned. Dr. Furniss is colored man belonging to an excellent family, members of which have held honored positions of trust. If he were not a col-

ored man, great indignation would be expressed if he were not permitted to serve in the position which he has won by good character and skill. Because he is a colored man, objections have been made in some quarters to his selection. This can make no difference. Dr. Furniss has won the position, he must and will have it. It may be added that he was a favorite pupil of the late Dr. Eider, and was called to be with him during his ast illness by that excellent physician. The physician whom Dr. Elder trusted to carry out the instructions of his physician, administer remedies and watch symptoms cannot be objected to by any one with whom he will come in contact at the City Hospital. To-day all th competitive positions in the federal government are open to all citizens regardless of race, and no reservation is made which will exclude qualified colored men in this State. Dr. Furniss earned the position which ... as been given him, and all intelligent and fair-minded people will insist on his having it. The time has passed when an educated colored man who shows qualifications of a high order can be set aside for public duties because negro blood courses his veins. If there are men or women in the hospital who feel that they cannot serve with Dr. Furniss because his skin is a little darker than theirs, they can resign. Dr. Furniss must stay because he has won the position. Even-handed justice

to all men, regardiess of race or color, demands that much, and justice will be done. School Commissioner Conner having declared his purpose to retire from the board at the close of the present term, the friends of Mrs. Horace McKay in the district have obtained her consent to place her name before the voters of the district as a candidate. Mrs. McKay is in every way an estimable woman, with varied and wide culture. She has for years taken a deep interest in public education and has not only given the subject much study, but has been associated with practical educators of large experience. Mrs. McKay has no special theories to put on trial, but those who have known her for years believe that there are few women better qualified to represent the sex on the School Board than she.

The story comes from Washington that Representative Brookshire, of this State, has purchased "a beautiful winter residence in the suburbs of Asheville, N. C." Mr. Brookshire was not a plutocrat when he was elected to Congress. He seems to

have prospered. A Georgia poet has written some very pathetic lines on the fact that there are no telephones in heaven. It is a small matter, however. Few people who use the thing to any great extent will ever get

Nothing more has been heard of the 'Mortified Mother" who carded an esteemed contemporary concerning a Journal article about five days ago. The Journal sincerely hopes that it hasn't proven fatal. An enterprising concessionaire is exhibit-

Some society woman is quoted as saying

ing Sitting Bull at the Antwerp exhibition.

Some bunco man has evidently given the

barons, etc., in carrying American heiresses to the matrimonial altar is largely due to the superior ability of the European as a wooer. There is a good deal of truth in her remarks. The American, in the wooing stage of his existence at least, regards woman as something divine. The European regards her as a woman to be won-and

The unterrified and undeodorized Colone Breckinridge says that he does not expect to get tired till the fight is won. There is no doubt that everyone else will be tired ong before the Colonel is.

In addition to the regular issue of the Congressional Record the Journal is in receipt of a report of the proceedings of sugar convention lately held in New Or-

Perhaps lumber was placed on the free list in recognition of the services of General Fry in his gallant fight for free board.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. A newspaper in southern Missouri is still

running an advertisement of low rates to Lottie Collins is going about on crutches in London and there is a rest from "Ta-rara-Boom-de-Ay" for the present.

The mother of "General" Kelly, the "wealer," says that if his wife had gumption she would tie a string to and keep him from roaming. Rubenstein is giving his services either for charitable purposes or for purely invi-tation affairs, in which case students of conservatories are the beneficiaries.

It is high time that strikers were taught that they have no more right than others, either singly or combined, to disturb or molest people at work or destroy property, and that they will be held strictly to ac-count for all violation of law.—Goshen Times.

Miss Grace Chishoim, of Cambridge University, England: Miss Maltby, of Wellesley College, and Miss Mary F. Winston, of Chicago, have received special permission from the German government to enter the Uni-versity of Gottingen, with the same privi-leges enjoyed by men.

A little joke is related at the expense Mrs. Belva Lockwood. When she was admitted to practice and was asked by Judge Drake to take the customary oath, just as she was putting out her hand to touch the Bible she was startled by hearing the Judge say in his severest tone: "Take off your hat, sir!"

The register of the marriage of the British Home Secretary to Miss Margot Tennant was signed by only four persons-Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur Bal-four and Mr. Asquith—a pass Prime Minis-ter, the present Prime Minister, and, as a well-known minister of the House of Commons ventured to predict, "two future prime ministers."

The Princess de Metternich the other day met a friend of former years in the Prater in Vienna, who asked, with frank solicitude, after her health. "Oh, I am well enough," said the Princess; "that is, for a woman of my age." "And what age may that be, Princess?" "Fifty," was the re-ply, given without hesitation; "not much for a cathedral, but a very respectful age for a woman."

Mounet-Sully tells the New York Herald that he has been sorely disappointed in the size of his American audiences and in his accumulation of American dellars as souvenirs of his visit. Still, he's glad he came. He has found out what Americans are like, has made a host of new friends and has seen Niagara. His emotions there were exactly the same emotions he ex-

periences on Vesuvius. King Oscar of Sweden was in his young days one of the most accomplished tenors in Europe. He was fond of singing in private concerts at the houses of his friends. and might have, it is said, if he was obliged to earn a livelihood, supplied the void caused by the retirement of Mario from the operatic stage. On coming to the throne he gave up music, except in the innermost home circle, to attend to the serious and parade duties of kingship. When he was a poor boy in Ireland

Thomas Nevins used to see Killeen Castle every day. It was the biggest and most splendid building of the world. Now that he's a rich contractor in New Jersey he has bought Killeen Castle from Arthur Plunkett, Earl of \$300,000, and is going to live in it a part of the year. "The American flag will fly there," he says, "you may bet on that, and the doors will always be open to Amer-

The Dead and the Living. There were two brothers fought at Roa-Shoulder to shoulder through that

That storm of shot and ball and burst-Fought as two heroes, till one brother Dead in the swamp, his shroud the battle-Now, every year fair children deck the of him who died their country's life to

And mothers weep, and fathers call him

It was a hero fell at Roanoke! The other one who fought at Roanoke Lived on, by chance is living still to-day— Old and unknown, bent, beggared, crippled, gray; And children mock him in their thoughtless play. None weep for him. No orator e'er spoke Of him as noble. No one says he gave His best in life his country's life to

And yet, God knows, the living was as As he who fell that day at Roanoke. -Fred Appleget, in Philadelphia Press.

The Conviction of the Coffins. Richmond Telegram.

The verdict in the Coffin case at Indianapolis meets the approval of the public generally. With a great many people in Richmond, and no doubt at Indianapolis as well, there is a feeling of vindictiveness. But this should not be the motive that convicts men when they are on trial. The exact justice of the case should be the only

Richmond Independent.

The conviction of the Coffins and Reed for bank wrecking, and the piea of guilty of the elder Haughey and the certainty that young Haughey will be found guilty either on his own plea or by a verdict of a jury is another lesson teaching the country that it is dangerous for those outside of a national bank to enter into schemes to get its money on worthless security, as it is for those in charge of the bank's money to allow it to be swindled.

A Blunder if Not a Crime.

Louisville Commercial No nation ever committed so great blunder as when we cast off the Harrison administration to accept the one which at present retards our prosperity at home and interferes with our dignity and influence abroad. Our material progress has ceased, our civic pride is woun order is overthrown, financial thrift and stability have disappeared, and in their place have come riot, violence, prostration, depression and uncertainty. The foundations of commerce and currency are being swept away and confidence in republican government shaken. Unrest and desperation, like twin devils, are inciting men everywhere to anarchy and all manner of wickedness. All this comes from placing demagogues in control of the gov-ernment instead of men who have demonstrated by successful experience of generation an ability for wise and good government.

Memorial Day Offenses.

Chicago Herald. It was too much to expect that Decoration day would pass without offense. A sensational preacher of St. Louis outraged the national occasion by reviving at Richmond, on the unveiling of a confederate monument, sectional animosity, and "Pope Bob" Ingersoll seized the day for his usual assault on the faith in which nine-tenths of the men on both sides of the civil war died. There is no excuse or apology to be made for either Cave or Ingersoll. Arcades ambo. Neither, however, can accomplish anything by his reckless defiance of decency and taste. The day itself is beyond the power of any demagogue, political or religious or irreligious, to defile it.

Gresham Again Reversed. New York Tribune.

Another reversal for Gresham, late of the United States bench; but not this time from the Supreme bench. A two-thirds majority in the Senate against the cuckoo resolution opposing Hawaiian annexation was an unequivocal repudiation of the Cleveland-Gresham policy of infamy. The Secretary of State must have become ac-customed to it. Hardly a week passes without his being reversed somewhere,

GROVER'S GRATITUDE

HOW THE PRESIDENT REWARDS THE KINDNESS OF RELATIVES.

They Sheltered Him in His Poverty, and Now When They Are in Distress He Refuses Assistance.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Special to Chicago Inter

A striking example of Grover Cleveland's sold ingratitude is presented in his treatment of near kinfolk in this city. When Mr. Cleveland was thrown on the world penniless and with his own way to make in 1855 he started West. Arriving at Buffalo he was taken in by his uncle, Lewis A. Allen, who gave him employment and a home in his family. It was this uncle who secured him an opening in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers.

During the two years that he was reading law with this firm he was an inmate of his uncle's family and was provided with luxurles such as the average law student can ill afford. His cousins, Cleveland Allen and Margaret Allen, were like a brother and sister to him. They shared with him all their pleasures. Guns, fishing tackle and other sporting paraphernalia belonging to Cleveland Allen were common property with Grover. As he rose in his profession his uncle and cousins watched his progress with pride. The Allen home is historical, and is one of the oldest mansions in Buffalo. It is located on Niagara street, overlooking the river and lake, and was built by Gen. Peter B. Porter. Lewis F. Allen bought it in 1836 and it has been in the family ever since.

In 1890 Lewis F. Allen died, his last hours embittered by the fact that Grover Cleveland, whom he had supported and aided to establish himself, had shown his ingratitude and turned his back on the benefactor of his youth. The vast wealth which had once been Mr. Allen's had melted away, so that when his estate was administered there was little left but the old home. He left a curious will, bequeathing all of his property in trust to his daughter, Margaret Allen Bailey, who was required to resume her maiden name.

Miss Allen now finds herself on the she cannot keep it up, and, for the want of a small amount of money to pay existing claims, is in danger of losing all of the property. She said this afternoon that she had appealed to Mr. Cleveland for help to keep the homestead, but had been refused "Poverty forces me to leave," she said. "Only a little ready money would enable us to remain, but Grover Cleveland, who got his start in life in this house and from our family, refuses aid. We have not asked for charity. We have offered what to him should be ample security, but he ignores the appeal, which, God knows, it was hu-miliating to make, and I and my children will let the place be sold and go forth among strangers and live on what will come to us from the sale of the househo effects and my share of the income from the proceeds of the estate."

HOW HE WAS HELPED IN YOUTH. Miss Atlen told the following story of the relations of Grover Cleveland to her and her father's family: "My father married Margaret Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's aunt, in 1825. Grover was left penniless at the age of eighteen by the death of his father. Thinking that he had no friends, he started west for Cleveland in 1854, with the intention of going overland to Callfornia. He stopped in Buffalo on his way up, intending to go by water to the city which, as you know, was named for one of

'He did not stay with his aunt and uncle for he was ashamed of his shabby clothes but registered at the old Continental Ho-tel. My father heard of his arrival and at once brought him to the house, where he remained for two years. It took very little pressure to induce Grover to give up his trip West. Father hired him first to help on his 'American Shorthorn Herd Book and gave him the then very high salary of \$60 for six weeks' work and boarded him. Grover did no more work for father after that. He had the best room in the house, and for two years father supported him in luxury. Everything that my brother, Cleveland Allen, had Grover had. They were brothers in father's estimation. Grover wanted to study law, and father at once secured him a position in the office logers, Bowen & Rogers, then the leading firm of this part of the country. For a long time he got \$4 a week, and during that period he was always asking father for money, which was never refused him. In spite of all these favors he began to grow ungracious, and at last removed the northwest corner of Swan and Main streets, where he lived a long while.

TENDERLY NURSED IN ILLNESS. While living there he was taken with typhoid fever in its worst form. His sunshine friends deserted him, and my brother. Cleveland Allen, went down and nursed him. Dr. Ring, who attended him, used to say before he died that Cleveland and I saved the life of a President. He was nursed night and day by Cleveland. Father bought him wine and delicacies, and by the time Grover was convalescent we were sick ourselves. Well, Grover lived, when he wanted a vacation it was father who interceded for him, and it was Cleveland Allen who lent him guns, and boats, and dogs, and horses for hunting and fish-ing excursions. He was continually getting presents from our family, and I can truthfully say that he never thanked us in his life, nor gave any of us the smallest present in return then or since.

"Father was a Republican, joiced in Grover's successes, but he renever voted for him, except when he ran for Governor. He had known and entertained all the political men of prominend of his day in this house, and, of course was pleasant to have Grover talk with him and tell of the new generation and politicians. But Grover seldom did this rew churlish to father, and it grieved father a good deal. He had been good enough to entertain Clay, and Webster, and Harrison, and Benton in these rooms, but Grover Cleveland, the man whom he had placed on the way to fortune, ignored him. "When Grover was inaugurated President he never invited father, and his disappointment and chagrin were terrible to all of us. He died not long after, and Grover never came near, though at father's request we had sent for him. When my mother died in 1880, Grover acted in the same way. On her deathbed she wished him even greater glory than he had at that time won.
"Father had been at one time very being known as the 'patron of Grand Ist-and,' but in his old age lost considerable. He left a curious and complicated will giving me this estate to hold in trust There is no revenue from it, and the taxes are large. It has long been out of repair, and, as we have had to give up the idea of keeping it in the tamily, a little ready money would make us all right. Naturally we looked to Grover for aid, but he has ignored my request for even a loan on se-curity, and I will never trouble him again. He is rich and could help us, but such is not his nature. He is ungrateful and self-

least. He will take anything and every-thing as though it was his due, but he was never known to help a friend. THE COAL STRIKE.

It Was Precipitated by Operators to Secure a Railroad Contract. Detroit Tribune. Henry B. Ledyard, president and general manager of the Michigan Central Railroad

Company, said, last night, to a reporter for the Tribune that he undestood the strike of the coal miners was deliberately precipitated by the coal operators of Pennsylvania. The operators had taken advantage of the general depression of last spring to force down the wages paid their miners, so that they could take the contract for supplying the Grand Trunk railroad with coal away from the Ohio mine-owners. The amount at stake was a few thousand dollars, and for the sake of that they wil-fully brought about all the misery of the miners since the strike commenced Mr. Ledyard has unusual means for gath ering information on such subjects, and his understanding of the matter is of great weight. It has been rumored that the operators in the Hocking Valley have rather ncouraged the strike of their men, and, in fact, were contributing to the relief fund of the strikers. Mr. Ledyard's information throws light on the subject. Besides talking about the coal-miners strike Mr. Ledyard chatted about the busi ness depression, its cause and chance of

He said: "As I understand the situation,

the strike grew out of the taking of a con-tract to supply the Grand Trunk railroad with coal, by the Pennsylvania operators.

You see there is a difference in the quality

coal fields and that of Ohio coal fields. To

operators have been paying a higher scale

of coal between that of the Pennsylvani

"But last spring the Pennsylvania operators took advantage of the general depression and took the Grand Trunk contract at a very low figure, below the figure of the Ohlo men. Then they told the indies that, owing to the hard times, their wages would have to be reduced. Herefofore the Penn sylvania men have been better paid that the Ohio men, but the wages had to be reduced in Pennsylvania so that the operators could come out abead on their contract. The Pennsylvania miners struck, and the strike then spread to Obio and the West."
"What will be the effect of the strike on

the railroad business?" "My latest advices are that the strike it Illinois will be settled this week. That, of course, will settle the strike all over the country. The Pennsylvania operators cannot hold out any longer. The Illinois coal is not as good as the Pennsylvania coal, but there is enough of it for everybody. If the Illinois fields commence to produce they can supply all of the demand and the Eastern fields can lie idie without disadvantage to the general public."

WHY NOT BEN HARRISON! Would Republicans Blunder if They Nominated Him for President?

Washington Post. The cartoonists and the paragraphers are enjoying themselves vastly nowadays in poking, what they seem to regard as fun, at the prospect of Mr. Harrison's nomina-tion in 1896. The paragraphers are utilizing all their most reverend witticisms touching his silence and his intent listening for ing Herrmann himself in the truly wonderthings they do with grandfather's hat. But, notwithstanding all this hilarity, we make bold to ask, why not? Where would the Republican party make a serious blunder in nominating Mr. Harrison again? We have in the White House at present an illustrious witness of the agreement and the serious blunders. illustrious witness of the efficacy of a third attempt, and certainly there is nothing in Mr. Harrison's record which makes him ineligible to the competition. He was beaten in 1892 by the same influences that, four years previously, had defeated Mr. Cleveland—the apathy of his own party. There was no great popular uprising against him-quite the contrary; for his successful competitor himself received a very light vote, and was elected only because Republicans stayed at home. Reference to the figures of the election will show that, allowing for the six new States, Mr. Cleveland did not receive as large, a popular vote in 1892, when he was elected, he did in 1888, when he was defeated. Harrison, therefore, lost the day, not berebuke him, but because by some unac-countable impulse Republicans everywhere refrained from voting. Does any intelligent observer of public events imagine that Re-publicans, after the experience of the past year, will stay at home another time?

Mr. Harrison made mistakes, of course.

He was only human, and error is the twin brother of humanity. He made a mistake in Wanamaker, he made another in force bill; he made several, in fact. nobody ever questioned his integrity, his high courage, his personal purity of char-acter, his profound and passionate patriot-ism. We were never afraid of national huniliation as the result of any foreign com-We were never apprehensive of domestic catastrophe with his clear head to guide and his dauntiess hand to interpose. Mr. Harrison, as we know, was not picturesque and sensational enough to please a certain class. His simple ways, his quiet tastes, his love of home and family—these aspects of the man were all too common-place for the spirited and impatient among his fellow-citizens. But sensible and thoughtful people gave him their respect and confidence, and it was a significant

fact that those nearest to him were those who loved him best. There is nothing in Mr. Harrison's public record or private character of which any-one can make light. He does not commend himself to Democrats, of course, because he is the most stalwart and uncompromis and positive in his methods and conviccountry and his flag is a dominating pas-sion. But not all the cartoons and all the paragraphs in the world can make the American people think of him as a small man, a weak man, a timid, futile or unreliable man. The country knows that he is the antithesis of such a man. Why not Harrison, then, for 1896? Why, indeed?

GRESHAM AS A JUDGE. Nine of His Decisions Overruled by

the Supreme Court. Cincinnati Tribune. It is well understood by a great many lawyers that Secretary Gresham was not a strong man on the bench, and that his decisions have been overruled with humiliating frequency. It was chiefly on account of his meager ability as a judge that President Harr.son declined to put Mr. Gresham on the Supreme Bench. He did not think him a fit man for the place.

The lawyers in Congress are now laughing over the predicament Secretary Gresh-am finds himself in. A Washington dis-"In a very short time the Supreme Cour-has overruled nine of the dec.s.ons rendered when the Secretary of State was a C roult Court judge in the Seventh judicial district.
"Each term of the Court held during the last year has resulted in decisions overruling cases brought up on appeal from de-cisions of Judge Gresham. The first term of the Supreme Court last fall had before it four appeals from decisions of the Saventh Circuit Court made when Judge Gresham presided. Every one of those decisions was reversed by the Supreme Court. The cases were those of the Lake Shore Railway Company vs. Prentiss, Humphreys vs. Perry, Wade vs. The Springfield & Chicago Railroad Company, and the Calcago, Mi-waukee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Hoyt. At the second term of the court there was only consolid the court

there was only one case before it on appeal from Judge Gresham's decision, and that was reversed. The last term of the court, which closed on Saturday, had another case before it, being an appeal from Judge Gresham's decision, and this was the most im-'Hence the record is clean. Every case brought to the Supreme Court in the last three terms on appeal from the decisions of Judge Gresham has been overruled. There is no doubt whatever that when people get an opportunity to pass on the decisions of Secretary Gresham they will be reversed with still greater unanimity. It is doubtful if the Secretary's decision in the Hawaiian matter and his decision in the

Samoan matter would be sustained by one voter in a hundred thousand in the United If Mr. Gresham is not a great juige, nor a great lawyer, nor a great diplomate, nor a great statesman, nor a great Democrat, nor a great Republican, wherein does his greatness as a public man lie?

The Coal Strike.

New York Independent. The most provoking feature in the whole s the attitude of the absurd and imprac-Governor of Colorado. He is doing what he can to interfere with the protect tion by the sheriff, of the mines and the railroads. He says that sheriffs cannot bring deputies from one county to another. and if they do he will call out the milit'a and suppress them. It is a war between the Governor and the sheriffs. May the Lord have mercy upon the people of Coi-

One Day of Jerry Rusk.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is unfortunate that in Colorado a Populist crank has control of the militia and la Illinois a confessed Anarchist. One day of the late "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, who subdued a May day mob in Milwaukee, would bring the violence of the miners to an end When a mob of strikers went to the rolling mills to force the men there to strike Gov Rusk ordered them away. They refused to go and he ordered the militia to fire in earnest, and the volley ended the trouble.

Answer to a Correspondent.

Kate Field. "Will you please send me your ideas of heaven and hell?" X. Y." My idea of hell is the present condition of this country. My idea of heaven is a de facto republic where patriots are elected to office and refuse re-election rather than vote against convictions; and where ladies and gentlemen are known by their distinguished consideration for everybody's feel-

Rebuke for Rosser and Cave.

Doubtless for years to come there will be Caves and Rossers to instst on stirring up the old fires. As long as they do this on their own account purely little attention will be paid to them. Their utterances become a matter of public concern only when they misuse an opportunity as spokesmen for Southern veterans, who in their hearts have no sympathy with such folderol.

How Honest Labor Is Dishonored.

Chicago Inter Ocean When intelligent American laborers go on "a strike" they don't set about the destruction of the shops and machines upon which they have depended for emment. In every instance reported such acts have been those of an ignorant population who do not understand a sentence of English. It is such a class that dishonors honest labor.

The Deadly Baseball. Kansas City Journal. Football is said to be more brutal than eball, yet we notice a great many base-

victims are taken to hospitals